United Nations A/CONF.187/1

CRIME

Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders Vienna, 10-17 April 2000

Distr.: General
20 January 2000

Original: English

Provisional agenda

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V.00-50412 (E)

Annotations

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/1 of 6 February 1992, taking note of General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, decided to endorse the role and functions of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in accordance with the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 46/152.

In its resolution 53/110 of 9 December 1998, the General Assembly decided to hold the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders from 10 to 17 April 2000, with pre-congress consultations to be held on 9 April 2000. The purpose of the pre-congress consultations, which will be open to all States participating in the Tenth Congress, is to reach agreement on recommendations to be made on all procedural and organizational matters to be dealt with by the Tenth Congress at the opening meeting, such as the election of officers and the composition of the General Committee, the adoption of the rules of procedure, the adoption of the agenda and organization of work, the appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee, the election of officers of the committees provided for in rule 45 of the provisional rules of procedure, and the arrangements for the preparation of the report of the Tenth Congress.

1. Opening of the Congress

The Tenth Congress will be opened at the Austria Center, Vienna on Monday, 10 April 2000, at 10 a.m.

In its resolution 52/91 of 12 December 1997, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare an overview of the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide for presentation at the opening of the Tenth Congress. The presentation will be given immediately following the opening of the Tenth Congress and the consideration of organizational matters (items 1 and 2).

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide (A/CONF.187/5)

2. Organizational matters

(a) Election of the President and of other officers

In accordance with rule 6 of the provisional rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (A/CONF.187/2), the Congress is to elect from among the representatives of participating States a President, 24 Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur-General, as well as a Chairman for each of the committees provided for in rule 45 of the provisional rules of procedure. Those officers will constitute the General Committee and will be elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

Of the 28 officers constituting the General Committee, 27 will be distributed according to the following geographical pattern: seven representatives from African States, six from Asian States, three from Eastern European States, five from Latin

American and Caribbean States and six from Western European and other States. The Presidency will not be counted for purposes of regional distribution.

The regional groups are to make known their nominations for the offices in the General Committee during the pre-congress consultations. In accordance with rule 43 of the provisional rules of procedure, all elections are to be held by secret ballot, unless the Congress decides otherwise in an election where the number of candidates does not exceed the number of elective places to be filled.

In accordance with rule 46 of the provisional rules of procedure, in addition to a Chairman elected by the Congress pursuant to rule 6, each committee should itself elect a Vice-Chairman and a Rapporteur from among the representatives of participating States; moreover, subcommittees and working groups should each elect a Chairman and no more than two Vice-Chairmen from among the representatives of participating States.

It is recommended that agreement be reached before the opening of the Tenth Congress on the list of candidates for those offices, thus allowing elections by acclamation and dispensing with the need for a secret ballot.

(b) Adoption of the rules of procedure

The provisional rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (A/CONF.187/2) were approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1993/32 of 27 July 1993.

According to rule 63 of the provisional rules of procedure, after the completion of each Congress, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should make appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council for such amendments to the rules as it may deem necessary.

(c) Adoption of the agenda

The provisional agenda for the Tenth Congress, finalized by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventh session, was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 53/110. In the same resolution, the Assembly decided that the theme of the Tenth Congress should be "Crime and justice: meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century".

(d) Organization of work

In its resolution 53/110, the General Assembly endorsed the programme of work for the Tenth Congress, including the holding of four technical workshops on the following subjects:

(a) Combating corruption;

(b) Crimes related to the computer network;

(c) Community involvement in crime prevention;

(d) Women in the criminal justice system.

At its eighth session, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body for the Tenth Congress, discussed the substantive and organizational aspects of the Congress on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Congress (E/CN.15/1999/6 and Corr.1). Following consultations with the bureau of the Commission and the institutes organizing the workshops, it was

recommended that items 1, 2, 4 (topic II) and 7 of the provisional agenda be considered in meetings of the plenary, while item 3 (topic I), item 5 (topic III) and item 6 (topic IV) be allocated to Committee I. The four workshops will be allocated to Committee II. The plenary will also serve as the forum in which heads of delegations may describe major developments, achievements and expectations in crime prevention and criminal justice. The two committees will report to the plenary.

In its resolution 54/125 of 17 December 1999, the General Assembly encouraged States, other entities concerned and the Secretary-General to work together in order to ensure that the four workshops to be held during the Tenth Congress focused clearly on the respective issues and achieved practical results, and invited interested Governments to follow up with concrete technical cooperation projects or activities.

The proposed organization of work is contained in the annex to the present document.

The preliminary draft of the Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

In its resolution 53/110, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its eighth session, to prepare a draft declaration for submission to the Tenth Congress, taking into account the results of the regional preparatory meetings. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Tenth Congress to draw up a single declaration containing its recommendations on the various substantive items of its agenda. In its resolution 54/125, the Assembly requested the Tenth Congress to submit, through the Commission and the Economic and Social Council, its declaration to the Millennium Assembly for consideration and action.

High-level segment

In its resolution 54/125, the Assembly decided that the high-level segment of the Tenth Congress should be held on 14 and 15 April 2000 to allow heads of State or Government or government ministers to focus on the main theme of the Congress. The high-level segment is expected to adopt the draft Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century. It is also expected to consider the priority activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, in particular activities against trafficking in human beings, corruption and money-laundering.

(e) Credentials of representatives to the Congress

(i) Appointment of members of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 4 of the provisional rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee composed of nine members is to be appointed by the Congress on the proposal of the President. Its membership should, as far as possible, be the same as that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its preceding session.

At the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, the Credentials Committee was composed of the following States: Austria, Bolivia, China, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago and United States of America.

(ii) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 4 of the provisional rules of procedure, the Credentials Committee is to examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Congress.

Documentation

Provisional rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (A/CONF.187/2)

3. Promoting the rule of law and strengthening the criminal justice system

The main thrust of item 3 (topic I) is described in the discussion guide (A/CONF.187/PM.1) and in the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on promoting the rule of law and strengthening the criminal justice system (A/CONF.187/3). Those documents also include a general overview of the topic, a description of a multilateral, result-oriented approach to the topic and a discussion of technical assistance in post-conflict reconstruction.

The Tenth Congress should examine elements of the rule of law that are needed to support fair, effective and efficient criminal justice systems. It may wish to consider what types of technical assistance are needed to promote the rule of law in crime prevention and criminal justice, including in post-conflict reconstruction, and how they could best be provided by Member States, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations through the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme.

By its decision 1999/261 of 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the Tenth Congress, for its consideration, the draft Declaration on Crime and Justice. In paragraph 2 of the draft Declaration, Member States would reaffirm the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct. In paragraph 3 of the draft Declaration, Member States would emphasize the responsibility of each State to establish and maintain a fair, responsible, ethical and efficient criminal justice system in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

Documentation

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on promoting the rule of law and strengthening the criminal justice system (A/CONF.187/3)

Note by the Secretariat on the preliminary draft of the Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (A/CONF.187/4)

4. International cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century

Item 4 (topic II) covers the draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the draft protocols thereto, action against transnational organized crime, extradition and mutual legal assistance, other international cooperation and technical assistance, and measures against specific forms of crime (such as terrorism in all its forms, money-laundering, corruption, environmental offences, trafficking in nuclear

substances, motor vehicle theft and trafficking in human beings). The main thrust of the topic is described in the discussion guide (A/CONF.187/PM.1).

In its resolution 54/125, the General Assembly decided that the Tenth Congress should, within the framework of the agenda, devote particular attention to ways and means of making operational the provisions of the United Nations convention against transnational organized crime, especially taking into account the needs of developing countries in the area of capacity-building. The Tenth Congress should focus its discussion of the draft Convention on identifying the most viable modalities for the entry into force and implementation of the Convention. An assessment of national legislation, expertise and resources would provide each Government with an overview of its capacity to meet the requirements of the Convention, thereby ensuring its rapid implementation.

The Tenth Congress should discuss what mechanisms should be established at the national and international levels to give effect to the various provisions of the draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It should also devote its attention to identifying the most effective way for United Nations entities to respond to the need for technical assistance aimed at strengthening national capacities for dealing with transnational crime.

In paragraph 5 of the draft Declaration on Crime and Justice, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would express their determination to accord high priority to the expeditious adoption and entry into force of the Convention and the protocols thereto. In paragraph 6 of the draft Declaration, the Member States would request the Centre for International Crime Prevention to carry out, in cooperation with interested countries, regional assessments of the needs of Member States concerning legislation, capacity-building, expertise, training and resources with a view to ensuring a rapid ratification and implementation of the Convention and the protocols thereto.

In paragraph 7 of the draft Declaration, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would commit themselves to the implementation of the Convention and the protocols thereto and would undertake: (a) to incorporate a crime prevention component into national and international development strategies; (b) to intensify bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including technical cooperation, in the areas covered by the Convention and the protocols thereto; (c) to enhance donor cooperation in areas with crime prevention aspects; and (d) to strengthen the capability of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, as well as the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, to assist Member States, at their request, in building capacity in areas covered by the Convention and the protocols thereto.

In paragraph 13 of the draft Declaration, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would commit themselves to the development of more effective ways of collaborating with one another in order to prevent trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, and the smuggling of migrants, in line with the provisions of the two protocols supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime that are being negotiated on those subjects. In the same paragraph, Member States would express their support for the Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings, developed by the Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, and would establish the year 2005 (or an alternative deadline to be decided by the Tenth Congress) as the target year for achieving a significant decrease in the incidence of those crimes worldwide.

In paragraph 14 of the draft Declaration, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would commit themselves to the enhancement of international cooperation to curb illicit trafficking in firearms, in line with the provisions of the protocol that is being negotiated to prevent the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and would establish the year 2005 (or another deadline to be decided by the Tenth Congress) as the target year for achieving a significant decrease in the incidence of illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms worldwide.

In paragraph 8 of the draft Declaration, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would welcome the efforts being made by the Centre for International Crime Prevention to develop, in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, a comprehensive global overview of organized crime as a reference tool and to assist Governments in policy and programme development.

Also under item 4, the Tenth Congress will focus on practical measures and practical modes of cooperation aimed at controlling and preventing contemporary forms of transnational crime and will seek to identify ways to build up expertise, develop training tools and collect best practices in countries throughout the world.

In paragraph 4 of the draft Declaration on Crime and Justice, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would recognize the necessity of closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating the world crime problem, bearing in mind that action against it is a common and shared responsibility, and, in that regard, would acknowledge the need to develop and promote technical cooperation activities to assist countries in their efforts to strengthen their domestic criminal justice systems and their capacity for international cooperation.

In paragraph 15 of the draft Declaration, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would commit themselves to taking enhanced international action against corruption, building on the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions,[1] the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials[2] and relevant regional conventions, and would request the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its tenth session, a report containing concrete proposals to that effect.[3] In the same paragraph of the draft Declaration, Member States would consider supporting the Global Programme against Corruption, developed by the Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

The Tenth Congress should also discuss how regional and international cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice may best contribute to combating terrorism.

In paragraph 17 of the draft Declaration, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would note that acts of violence and terrorism are on the increase and would, in conjunction with their other efforts to prevent and to combat terrorism, take effective, resolute and speedy measures with respect to preventing and combating criminal activities carried out for the purpose of furthering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

[1] General Assembly resolution 51/191, annex.
[2] General Assembly resolution 51/59, annex.
[3] Depending on the outcome of the sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee.

In paragraph 21 of the draft Declaration, the Members States participating in the Tenth Congress would recognize the value of the model treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters as important tools for the development of international cooperation.

The workshop on combating corruption, to be held within the framework of the Tenth Congress, will be directly related to topic II. A background paper for the workshop on combating corruption (A/CONF.187/9) has been prepared by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the Secretariat. The scope, objectives, format, participation and expected results of the workshop are reviewed in the discussion guide on the workshops, ancillary meetings, symposia and exhibits to be held at the Tenth Congress (A/CONF.187/PM.1/Add.1).

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on the preliminary draft of the Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (A/CONF.187/4)

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on international cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century (A/CONF.187/6)

Background paper for the workshop on combating corruption (A/CONF.187/9)

5. Effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments

In its resolution 1997/33 of 21 July 1997, the Economic and Social Council took note of the preliminary draft of elements of responsible crime prevention annexed to that resolution.

The draft elements were revised in an Expert Group Meeting on Elements of Responsible Crime Prevention: Addressing Traditional and Emerging Crime Problems, held in Buenos Aires from 8 to 10 September 1999. The Meeting was organized by the Government of Argentina, in cooperation with the Centre for International Crime Prevention. The revised draft elements of responsible crime prevention are contained in the annex to the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on item 5 (A/CONF.187/7). In paragraph 2 of the revised draft elements, it is stated that crime prevention should address all forms of crime, violence, victimization and insecurity and take into account the growing internationalization of criminal activities.

The Tenth Congress is expected to discuss some of the new challenges in crime prevention: resource limitations and the need to promote and sustain promising practices, the dissemination of successful methods from developed to developing countries; the application of existing crime prevention mechanisms, in particular situational methods, to new and emerging crime problems; the technical assistance needs of Governments in the area of crime prevention; and the promotion of evaluations, research and statistics on crime problems and the resulting crime prevention strategies.

The Tenth Congress is also expected to discuss: how new technologies may contribute to crime prevention and law enforcement; implications of the new technologies, including electronic surveillance, for humane and efficient crime control and its prevention; and legal measures taken or required to strengthen the right to privacy.

In paragraph 12 of the draft Declaration on Crime and Justice, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would emphasize that effective action for crime prevention and criminal justice requires the involvement, as partners and actors, of

Governments, national, regional, interregional and international institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and various segments of civil society, including the mass media and the private sector, as well as the recognition of their respective roles and contributions.

In paragraph 16 of the draft Declaration, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would decide to develop action-oriented policy recommendations on the prevention and control of computer-related crime and would invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to undertake work in this regard in an expeditious manner.

In paragraph 23 of the draft Declaration, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would acknowledge the crucial importance of applying successful strategies to reduce the opportunities for the commission of crimes (situational crime prevention), as well as social development-oriented crime prevention strategies to address all forms of crime, including transnational organized crime, and would pledge to foster and support the sharing of best practices and success stories in that area.

The issue of prevention of transnational organized crime is addressed at both the national level and the international level in the revised draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (A/AC.254/4/Rev.7). In article 22, paragraph 2, of the draft Convention, States parties to the Convention would endeavour to reduce, through appropriate legislative, administrative or other measures, existing or future opportunities for organized criminal groups to participate in illegal markets while acquiring proceeds of criminal offences covered by the Convention.

Two of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Tenth Congress will be directly related to item 5 (topic III): the workshop on crimes related to the computer network and the workshop on community involvement in crime prevention. A background paper for the workshop on crimes related to the computer network (A/CONF.187/10) has been prepared by the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Secretariat. A background paper for the workshop on community involvement in crime prevention (A/CONF.187/11) has been prepared by the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime and the Secretariat. The scope, objectives, format, participation and expected results of the workshops are reviewed in the discussion guide on the workshops, ancillary meetings, symposia and exhibits to be held at the Tenth Congress (A/CONF.187/PM.1/Add.1).

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1999/23, requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the activities of the workshop on crimes related to the computer network, to conduct a study on effective measures that could be taken at the national and international levels to prevent and control computer-related crime, which would include an examination of the desirability of preparing manuals, guidelines and recommendations, and to report on the conclusions of the study to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its tenth session. The workshop on crimes related to the computer network is invited to identify the main issues that should be covered in the report of the Secretary-General.

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1999/25 of 28 July 1999, requested Member States to use the occasion of the workshop on community involvement in crime prevention as an opportunity for Governments with technical assistance needs to form partnerships with interested donor Governments and with United Nations entities for

the express purpose of developing practical technical cooperation projects aimed at addressing common problems of crime prevention.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on the preliminary draft of the Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (A/CONF.187/4)

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments (A/CONF.187/7)

Background paper for the workshop on crimes related to the computer network (A/CONF.187/10)

Background paper for the workshop on community involvement in crime prevention (A/CONF.187/11)

6. Offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process

Item 6 (topic IV) covers questions on fairness and accountability in the relationship between the State and the offender, between the offender and the victim and between the State and the victim. The main thrust of the topic is described in the discussion guide (A/CONF.187/PM.1).

The Tenth Congress will discuss the main generally acknowledged rights of both defendants and victims in the criminal justice process. Subsequently, areas where the interests of defendants, victims and the community might conflict may be identified and discussed. In addition, the Tenth Congress may consider restorative justice and some of the solutions to those problems that it offers.

The Tenth Congress is expected to examine how the current concepts of accountability and fairness in the justice process can be applied to new forms of criminality of a more organized and transnational nature. It is also expected to examine how newly emerging forms of crime may pose a challenge to the efficacy of criminal justice systems, bearing in mind that systems that cannot cope with the new forms of crime are in danger of becoming dysfunctional and may be judged accordingly. The Tenth Congress is also expected to discuss existing concepts of the rights of offenders and victims that may no longer apply, and the question of how new developments compound the difficulties involved in striking a proper balance in criminal justice between the various interests at stake.

The workshop on women in the criminal justice system, to be held within the framework of the Tenth Congress, will be directly related to topic IV. A background paper for the workshop (A/CONF.187/12) has been prepared by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and the Secretariat. The scope, objectives, format, participation and expected results of the workshop are reviewed in the discussion guide on the workshops, ancillary meetings, symposia and exhibits to be held at the Tenth Congress (A/CONF.187/PM.1/Add.1).

In paragraph 11 of the draft Declaration on Crime and Justice, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would commit themselves to the development of action-oriented policy recommendations based on the special needs of women as criminal justice practitioners, victims, prisoners and offenders.

In paragraph 18 of the draft Declaration, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would note that racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance continue and would recognize the importance of taking steps to incorporate into international crime prevention strategies and norms appropriate measures to prevent and combat crime associated with racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance. In paragraph 19 of the draft Declaration, Member States would affirm their determination to combat violence stemming from intolerance on the basis of ethnicity, would resolve to make a strong contribution, in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, to the planned World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance[4] and would invite the Centre for International Crime Prevention to prepare proposals for the World Conference.

In paragraph 20 of the draft Declaration, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would recognize that the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice contribute to efforts to deal with crime effectively, in particular transnational organized crime. In the same paragraph, Member States would also recognize the importance of prison reform, independence of the judiciary and the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials. In addition, Member States would commit themselves to the promotion of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, making every effort to use and apply those standards and norms in national law and practice by the year 2002 (or another deadline to be decided by the Tenth Congress). To that end, Member States would make a commitment to review relevant legislation and administrative procedures, provide the necessary education and training to the officials concerned and ensure the necessary strengthening of institutions entrusted with the administration of criminal justice.

In paragraph 24 of the draft Declaration, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would make a commitment to according priority to containing the growth and overcrowding of pre-trial and detention prison populations, as appropriate, by promoting safe and effective alternatives to incarceration.

In paragraph 25 of the draft Declaration, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would decide to introduce, where appropriate, national, regional and international action plans in support of victims of crime and would establish the year 2002 (or another deadline to be decided by the Tenth Congress) as a target date for States to review their relevant practices, to develop further victim support services and awareness campaigns on victims' rights and to consider the establishment of funds for victims, in addition to developing and implementing witness protection programmes.

In paragraph 22 of the draft Declaration, the Member States participating in the Tenth Congress would recognize with great concern that juveniles in difficult circumstances are often at risk of becoming delinquent or easy candidates for recruitment by criminal groups, including groups involved in transnational organized crime. In the same paragraph, Member States would commit themselves to undertaking countermeasures to prevent this growing phenomenon and to including, where necessary, provisions for juvenile justice in national development plans and international development strategies and to including the administration of juvenile justice in their funding policies for development cooperation.

[4] See General Assembly resolution 53/132.

In its resolution 1999/26 of 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council called upon interested States, international organizations and other entities to exchange information and experience on mediation and restorative justice, including in the framework of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, and to contribute actively to the discussion and consideration of mediation and restorative justice policies in the framework of the Tenth Congress and in particular in the workshop on community involvement in crime prevention to be held at the Tenth Congress.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on the preliminary draft of the Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (A/CONF.187/4)

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process (A/CONF.187/8)

Background paper for the workshop on women in the criminal justice system (A/CONF.187/12)

7. **Adoption of the report of the Congress**

In accordance with rule 52 of the provisional rules of procedure, the Congress is to adopt a report, the draft of which is to be prepared by the Rapporteur-General. It is recommended that the report of the Tenth Congress contain the Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, the conclusions and recommendations of the Tenth Congress on the various substantive items of its agenda and the outcome of the workshops. The report should also contain the decisions of the Tenth Congress, a brief account of the events leading to the Tenth Congress, the proceedings, including a summary of the substantive work conducted by the plenary and the committees, and an account of the action taken.

It is also recommended that each regional group be requested to designate, before the opening of the Tenth Congress, two persons to serve as "friends of the Rapporteur-General", as well as two persons to work in a similar capacity with the rapporteur of each of the committees, with a view to preparing the draft report of the Congress.

In its resolution 54/125, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give priority attention at its ninth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the Tenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session.

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Background documents for items 3, 4, 5 and 6

Discussion guide for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/CONF.187/PM.1)

Discussion guide on the workshops, ancillary meetings, symposia and exhibits to be held at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/CONF.187/PM.1/Add.1)

Report of the Asian and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Bangkok from 2 to 4 November 1998 (A/CONF.187/RPM.1/1 and Corr.1)

Report of the Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Beirut from 11 to 13 November 1998 (A/CONF.187/RPM.2/1)

Report of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Kampala from 7 to 9 December 1998 (A/CONF.187/RPM.3/1)

Report of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in San José from 22 to 24 February 1999 (A/CONF.187/RPM.4/1)

Annex

Proposed organization of work for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000

The proposed organization of work for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, presented below, has been revised in accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/125 of 17 December 1999 and in consultation with the bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the institutes organizing the workshops to be held within the framework of the Tenth Congress.

Day	*Plenary*	*Committee I*	*Committee II*
Sunday, 9 April			
	Pre-congress consultations		
Monday, 10 April			
Morning	Item 1. Opening of the Congress Item 2. Organizational matters	No meeting	No meeting
Afternoon	Item 1. Opening of the Congress (presentation on the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide)	Item 3. Promoting the rule of law and strengthening the criminal justice system (introduction, panel presentation and discussion)	Workshop on combating corruption
Tuesday, 11 April			
Morning	Item 1. Opening of the Congress (panel and discussion on the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide)	Item 3. Promoting the rule of law and strengthening the criminal justice system (continued)	Workshop on combating corruption (continued)
Afternoon	Item 1. Opening of the Congress (panel presentation and discussion on the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide) (conclusion)	Item 3: Promoting the rule of law and strengthening the criminal justice system (continued)	Workshop on combating corruption (conlusion)

Day	*Plenary*	*Committee I*	*Committee II*
Wednesday, 12 April			
Morning	Item 4. International cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century (introduction, panel presentation and discussion)	Item 3. Promoting the rule of law and strengthening the criminal justice system (conclusion)	Workshop on community involvement in crime prevention
Afternoon	Item 4. International cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century (continued)	Item 5. Effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments (introduction, panel presentation and discussion)	Workshop on community involvement in crime prevention (continued)
Thursday, 13 April			
Morning	Item 4. International cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century (continued)	Item 5. Effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments (continued)	Workshop on community involvement in crime prevention (conclusion)
Afternoon	Item 4. International cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century (continued)	Item 5. Effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments (continued)	Workshop on women in the criminal justice system
Friday, 14 April			
Morning	High-level segment Item 4. International cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century (continued); and the draft Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century	Item 5. Effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments (conclusion)	Workshop on women in the criminal justice system (continued)

Day	*Plenary*	*Committee I*	*Committee II*
Afternoon	High-level segment		
	Item 4. International cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century (continued); and the draft Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century	Item 6. Offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process (introduction, panel presentation and discussion)	Workshop on women in the criminal justice system (conclusion)
Saturday, 15 April			
Morning	High-level segment		
	Item 4. International cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century (continued); and the draft Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century	Item 6. Offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process (continued)	Workshop on crimes related to the computer network
Afternoon	High-level segment		
	Item 4. International cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century (conclusion)	Item 6. Offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process (conclusion)	Workshop on crimes related to the computer network (continued)
	Adoption of the Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century		
Sunday, 16 April			
Morning	Informal consultations	Informal consultations	Workshop on crimes related to the computer network (conclusion)
Afternoon	Informal consultations	Informal consultations	Informal consultations

Day	*Plenary*	*Committee I*	*Committee II*
Monday, 17 April			
Morning	Outcome of the deliberations of Committee I	No meeting	No meeting
	Outcome of the deliberations of Committee II (workshops)		
Afternoon	Item 7. Adoption of the report of the Congress	No meeting	No meeting
	Closure of the Congress		